D-2033

AIL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

D. 2033.
5 - 3 - 31.

Translation of a letter from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai).

March 3, 1931.

Commissioner Martin,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28, and enclosures regarding statement taken in the case of Waung Tsung Hiang (王正祥) who is charged with being a communist.

Dzung Hyi Tsung

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau

re-arrested on 7th 7.3.3 see file D 4096.

file

上海市公安局
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

逕復者案准貳月廿八日
貴處來函抄送 汪正祥共黨活動 一宗
筆錄及文件半二紙囑為查照等因並附抄件過局除留
存備查外相應函復
查照為荷此致
公共租界工部局警務處總巡馬

局長 陳希曾 三月三日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REG. S. B.
S. B. D. 2033.
Date 2 - 3 - 31

February 28, 31.

Sir,

I forward herewith for your information, a tabulated statement referring to one Waung Tsung-siang (汪正祥), who was arrested on January 21, 1931, and sentenced on February 25, 1931, to one year' and six months' imprisonment for communist activity, together with a list of literature found on the person of the prisoner.

※ Encls 2.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

逮警者前汪正祥
因共產活動于本年一
月廿一日被捕後于二月二
十五日判處徒刑一年六
個月相應將該犯及
附單呈報查照將在該
身上搜獲之共產文件
目錄單一紙一併附上
即希查照為荷此致
上海市公安局局長

副警務長 叶
二月廿八日

February 28, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a tabulated statement* referring to one Waung Tsung-xiang ( ), who was arrested on January 21, 1931, and sentenced on February 25, 1931, to one year and six months' imprisonment for communist activity, together with a list* of literature found on the person of the prisoner.

* Encl:- 2.

3/3.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

D. C. (C.& S.B.)
for Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession,
Shanghai.

West Hongkew

C.R. No. 61

Date Feb. 27, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Waung Tsung-ziang (王正祥).

Native of Anhwei Age 25 Sex Male

Length of residence in Shanghai: Since 1930

Length of residence in the Settlement: 1929 to 1930

Profession or business: Unemployed

Business address: ...

Private address in Shanghai: 33 Tuh Foong Lee (德丰), Lu Ka Wei, Kantao.

Address in Native place: Anhwei

Time, date and place of arrest: 7.20 p.m. 21/1/31 on Haining Road

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State Contrary to Art.103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art.6 of the Counter Revolutionary Law.

Sentence: One year and six months' imprisonment on 25/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested on Haining Road after he was seen to throw a pamphlet to the ground. Later he was searched and more pamphlets and literature were seized.

Accused states that he came to Shanghai one year and nine months ago working in a printing shop off Peking Road. He states that this shop closed in April last year and he has been unemployed ever since. He denies all knowledge of the pamphlets stating that he picked them up in a parcel on the road.

[illegible] leaflets found in possession of one [illegible] (王任叔), arrested on Nanking Road [illegible] on January 21, 1932.

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1. A small notebook containing an unfinished draft entitled "Outline of Propaganda of 'Struggle' on the occasion of the 'February 7' Anniversary and the end of the year".

2. An envelop containing a leaflet entitled "Central Notification No.97", bearing on struggle at the end of the year, Lenin Anniversary and 'February 7' Movement.

3. An envelop addressed to Mr. Yen Chi containing a leaflet entitled "Labourers' Correspondence Issue No.8" bearing on the financial condition of the Nanking Government.

4. One copy of a leaflet entitled "Central Notice No.202"

5. One copy of a leaflet entitled "Outline of Struggle at the end of the year in Shanghai".

6. Three copies of a leaflet entitled "Resolutions passed by 'Shanghai North Street No.5' in support of the International Route and opposition to Lih-san Route.

7. A draft [illegible] bearing on the plan to establish a printing firm.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SPECIAL INQ... SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
C. S. B. REGIS...
C. B. D. 2033.
13 - 2 - 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 61.

West Hongkew Police Station.

January 21st. 1931.

Diary Number:-- 1

Nature of Offence:— Offences Against the State.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	7-30pm.-10pm. 21/1/31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Detective Office, Avenue Road and Frenchtown.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 7-20pm. tonight, C.P.S.1214 and C.P.C.2596, on patrol on Haining Road, saw a male Chinese (Wang Jang Jiang 汪王祥) throw a pamphlet to the ground. They picked this up, and finding it to be of a communistic nature, went to arrest him, when he threw a large paper envelope away. This was picked up by the police, and the man brought to the station along with four more pamphlets which were in his pocket and removed by C.P.S.

The envelope was found to contain two letters, sealed and addressed to Chinese, but with no addresses. These werecopened, and each found to contain communistic pamphlets A further search of the man's person revealed a note book with similar writings, and a piece of paper written in ink giving particulars of the price of printing machinery.

The arrested man was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the articles, even the note book, saying that he had just picked them from the ground when the police arrest-ed him. Questioned as to his home, he stated that he had slep at the Tang Shing lodging house since he came from the country a week ago, and left there this mrning, having no definite place to go to. This place was visited and his story found to be false, also the bedroom 139, as given by him had not been occupied during that time, and the man's name not written in the books. Further enquiries were made and he stated that he was living with a friend in French-town. The assistance of the French Police was obtained but the accused then declared that he was living in Chinese

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 61. West Hongkew Police Station.

January 21st. 1931.

Diary Number:-- 1 (cont) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Territory. This was an obvious false hood, and he was taken back to the station.

Further enquiries have been made, but he persists in stating that he picked the pamphlets and note book up, and no more information can be received from him.

D.I. Robertson was informed, and he gave orders that he was to be charged.

He will appear at Court on 22/1/31 charged with Offence Against the State Cont. to Art 103 of C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the Suppression of Counter Revolutionaries, after which further enquiries will be made as to the possible destination and origin of the letters.

Pamphlets are of a lengthy nature, and will be taken to the Political Branch on 22/1/31 for translation.

D.F.Watson
D.F.S.

Sen. Det.

~~D.D.C. "C"~~

Officer 1/C Special Branch.

22:1:31

Translation of an incomplete draft contained in a notebook, found in the possession of one Wang Tsung-xiang (汪正祥), arrested on Nanking Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Outline of Propaganda for the Struggle on the occasion of the "February 7" Anniversary and the end of the Year.

1. "February 7" this year is the 8th Anniversary of the massacre by the Militarist Wu Pei-fu - the executioner of the Imperialists and the capitalists - of the Peking-Hankow Railway workers who were at that time (1923) struggling for better working conditions under the guidance of the Communist Party. "February 7" is the day upon which the Chinese workers discharged the first cannon-ball against the Imperialists, the militarists and the capitalists. The "May 30" incident of 1925, the great revolution of 1927 and the present splendidly efficient Red Army and the development of the Soviet Districts can be taken as the achievements of the "February 7" bloodshed. Before "February 7", there is another occasion to be observed on January 15, the Anniversary of the Death of Comrades Liebknekt and Luxemburg while directing a labourers' uprising opposin the World War during the German Revolution in 1918. .....

Summarized translation of a leaflet enclosed found in the possession of one named Kuang Tsung-hsiang (匡正祥), arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. on January 21, 1931.

Central Notification No.97.

Bearing on the struggle at the end of the year(1930); Anniversary of Lenin's death; and the February 7 Movement.

1) January 15, 1931 is the 13th anniversary of the deaths of comrades Liebkneck and Luxemburg; January 21 is the 7th Anniversary of the death of Lenin and February 7 is the anniversary of the Massacre of the Kin-Han Railway workers. Furthermore, during this period the Soviet General Meeting is scheduled to take place. All these events are to take place on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

In the last circular issued by the Central, an anti-Lih-san Route movement has been started and therefore we should exert ourselves to carry out this movement.

2) The economic situation of the world has reached the danger point, but Soviet Russia, on the other hand, has made rapid progress with the "Five Year Economic Plan". This has terrified the Imperialists and the Kuomintang to such an extent that they have lost no time in aggravating their suppressive movement against the Soviet; particularly the "Red Army"(3)Therefore on the occasion of the various anniversaries mentioned above, all our members who are working in the various factories, peasants' villages, military camps and schools should eliminate all partisans of the "Lih-san" Route and prepare political and economical slogans to be used during these movements. We must convince the populace that we are fighting for a political as well as an economical purpose. We should also understand that through strikes we are not only supporting the Soviet but also preparing ourselves to be competent to start and lead an armed uprising.

In a word, we should urge all workers and proletarians to declare a general strike and stage a demonstration on the anniversary of February 7. We should eliminate all adherents of the "Lih-san" Route because the failures on the occasion of the "October Revolution" and the "Canton Uprising" anniversaries has proved conclusively that the Lih-san Route is obsolete and unsuitable.

4) The subjects to be used during the movement at the end of the year are "Annual bonus; Issue of wages in arrears; issue of deposits; increase of wages; New Year Holidays; Opposition to reduction in wages and Dismissal of workers." The movement among railway workers, seamen and soldiers occupies the most important part in our programme. We mayalso urge the people to oppose the increase in rent and the collection of miscellaneous taxes. In short we should concentrate our attention and base our movement on the needs of the people so as to gain their full support and sympathy.

In the peasants' area, we should urge them to oppose the increase in the land tax and refuse to pay any debts.

Among soldiers, we should make use of the following demands: Issue of wages in arrears; Annual bonus; improvement in treatment and stoppage of drill. Soldiers despatched to

attack the Red Army should be invited to dinner by the Red forces on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

5) Above all we should disclose the intrigue of the Kuomintang and the traiterous acts of the "Yellow" labour union. As a result of the use of the Lih-san Route for sometime past, public confidence in our Party has fallen off and consequently our influence among the populace has been considerably checked. Therefore, in order to remedy the situation, we must exterminate all "Lih-san" elements, adopt economical slogans and instruct the "Red" Labour Unions, Youth Groups, etc. to spare no effort in organizing various committees, such as "Struggle Committee" etc. to lead the populace in the revolutionary movement.

6) During these movements, we have to consolidate the foundation of the Anti-Imperialistic League and further its activities. February 7 is the date on which the Soviet General Conference will hold its first session, therefore we have to accelerate our preparations.

Serial Number 3.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one [illegible] arrested on Hsining Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Workers' Correspondence Issue No.5 bearing on the financial situation of the Nanking Government.

Published in April.

In view of the economic terror together with the prolonged period of civil war among the militarists, the financial status of the Nanking capitalistic Government has almost reached complete bankruptcy. In order to prolong its existence, it has to depend upon loans and debenture bonds. On top of these, contributions are being made by various provincial governments in bankrupt state.

Furthermore the Nanking Government has increased the customs revenues from January 1 this year and abolished likin in order to relieve its financial embarrassment and to attack communistic movements. It has also proposed to convene citizens' conference only to deceive the people.

In transcending point of first received the approval of the imperialists to increase the customs revenues has promised to grant them certain great privileges in exchange. In November last year the Nanking invited representatives of the various foreign powers to Nanking to discuss the readjustment of domestic and foreign loans. At that conference it was proposed to raise a huge loan to abolish likin with the new customs revenue as security. According to a report which appeared in the Sin Tung Sin Pao (Japanese), Peiping, in December last year, the total amount of foreign loans made to China is 1,700,000,000. Foreign loans have more or less contributed to the civil wars among the militarists in China.

The abolition of likin is equivalent to an increase in customs revenues.

In November last year the Nanking Government promulgated a law authorizing the levying of a special tax, a business tax and a tax on goods leaving factories. These taxes are intended to replace the losses which will be incurred after the abolition of likin. The present Nanking officials have deprived the people of all their interests by means of increasing taxes.

Although the Nanking has issued debenture bonds, increased customs revenues and imposed higher rates of taxes, it is still unable to solve its financial difficulties. The proposal to float a large foreign loan affords an excellent opportunity to the imperialists to seize China. The American imperialists propose to lend 100,000 ounces of silver to the capitalists of China. The British and the Canadian Governments also intend to give a large loan to the Nanking Government. The British imperialistic newspapers in Shanghai have reported that the Nanking Government desires to raise a large reorganization loan with customs revenue, railway profits and salt taxes as security. A portion of this loan will be earmarked for the adjustment of domestic and foreign loans, while the remainder will be used to consolidate the Nanking troops to attack communistic movements. It is proposed that all domestic and foreign loans will be paid up within thirty years.

According to the calculation of Dr.Kimula (?), an American Advisor to the Ministry of Finance, the total amount of domestic and foreign loans plus interest is approximately $2,000,734,000.00.

According to a report received by the "American United Agency" on January 1, the International Banking Mission proposes to lend 200,000,000 ounces of silver to China before February 15. The principal elements in this mission are mainly America and Canada, but Mexico may also be included. With such foreign loan, the farming districts in China will become more bankrupt than ever.

The slump in silver in China has caused a shock to the Kuomintang elements in France, because of the opinion that China will be seriously handicapped in paying off her liabilities and that all foreign exports to have business interests in the Far East should devise ways and means to stabilize the price of silver otherwise foreign goods in Chinese market will be endangered.

Apart from the loan to be obtained from the International Banking Mission, another huge loan is to be floated is the Kuomintang loan, which will include Great Britain, France and certain other powers. Behind all these foreign loans, China will buy firearms and mercantile products from the imperialists. This is profitable business for the imperialists.

The object of the Nanking Government in floating large foreign loans is to obtain relief from its financial embarrassments and to prolong its existence, but this will only make the imperialists in China more zealous than ever to colonize China and bring about further developments in Chinese revolutionary movements.

Exhibit No.4

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one Chaung Tsung-xiang (張宗祥) arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Central Notification No.202

The day (February 7) on which the Soviet General Conference will be held is fast approaching, yet up to the present very little has been achieved concerning the election of representatives to attend the Conference as well as the despatch of these representatives. Moreover it is noticed that not all the representatives are being selected from the people.

It is the paramount duty of the Party to urge the people to struggle for the success of the Soviet political power and the establishment of a Soviet Central Government, especially at present when the Imperialists and the Kuomintang are endeavouring to annihilate the Red Army, and conduct the Soviet districts by force of arms, while the Trotsky Clique is employing slogans opposing the 1st National Soviet General Conference with the object of deceiving the people. The Party should mobilize all its forces to oppose the attack upon the Soviet Districts by the Imperialists and the Kuomintang, and at the same time complete arrangements should be made for the election of representatives from the proletariat to attend the Conference.

All Party branches should, especially when the Kuomintang is using slogans in support of the National People's Convention to attack the Soviet, point out to the people that according to the election regulations of this deceitful Convention, only representatives of landlords, capitalists and traitors belonging to "Yellow" Labour or Peasants' Unions are permitted to participate and furthermore this Convention will not interest itself in the welfare of the proletariat. Also explain to them that only through the Soviet Political Power can the proletariat obtain relief and that the Soviet election takes place only among the real populace. During this propaganda campaign, efforts must be made to seize the first opportunity to carry out the election of representatives from among the real populace for participation in the Soviet General Conference.

In conclusion, the various Party branches should expedite the election of representatives and for their despatch, at the same time intensifying the propaganda opposing the National People's Convention and the attack on the Soviet Districts by the Kuomintang and the Imperialists. Representatives selected must be despatched according to the instructions laid down by the Central Preparatory Committee.

The Central.
8/1/31.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one Waung Tsung-ziang (王 正 祥), arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. on January 21, 1931.

Outline of the struggle at the end of the Year (1930) in Shanghai.

Accelerate the movement for the struggle at the end of the Year and the election of Soviet Group.

1. Preface to the Struggle at the end of the Year

On the occasion of the New Year Celebration, the critical economic conditions throughout the world, particularly in China, have caused the capitalists to double their efforts in attacking the people. In China, the Kuomintang, on the one hand, launches an attack upon the Red Soviet and on the other employs various means such as the 4th Plenary Session etc. to deceive the people. The resolutions reached by this conference that all labour unions should be abolished and strikes prohibited, clearly proves the intrigue of the Kuomintang.

2. The development and significance of the Struggle at the end of the year

Of late strikes had been declared in the Chapei Bus Co. and pawnshops, while employees of the Tramway Co., the Shanghai Telephone Co., local printing concerns, medicine shops, Hou Sung Mill, etc. had all displayed some active part to show their opposition against increases in work, dismissal of workers and to enforce demands for increase in wages etc. These movements show that our Daily Struggle movement has achieved some development. In addition the suppressive actions of the Settlement Police and the Chinese Public Safety Bureau have convinced the workers of the necessity of joining in the political movement. All these things points to the mistake of the Chen To-seu Party and the Lih-san Route in doing away with the Daily Struggle along economic lines.

Under the terrible reign of the "White Terror", every economic struggle will easily transform into a political one. Consequently our members should not overlook these struggles which will undoubtedly deal severe blows to Chiang Kai-shek's attack upon the Red Army. In short, we have to pay attention to the following points :-

1. Seize every opportunity to gain success.
2. Extend our people's organization.
3. Expose the deceitful measures of the Kuomintang.
4. Support the Red Army and Soviet Districts.

3. The Connection between the Economic Struggle and Political Struggle

During all struggles, we should use economic as well as political slogans, because the introduction of political slogans into use will consolidate the determination of the workers in opposing the oppression

of the Imperialists and the Kuomintang. Besides our members should avail themselves of every opportunity offered by the Kuomintang in their oppressive acts upon workers to agitate among the labourers.

4. Unify our battle line in the lower class

While we are conducting a struggle, we should not overlook the demands of any class of workers. We should take into consideration the demands of the employed, unemployed, male and female, adult and juvenile workers. We must also induce members of the "Yellow" and Christian labour unions to join the movement. Of course we can never allow any leaders of these reactionary organizations to participate in our movement in order to avoid being betrayed by them.

5. Propaganda and Agitation before and after the Struggle

Of course we have to make certain preparations beforehand in order to bring our movement to a successful end. These preparations consist of "propaganda and agitation". As we carry out this work, we should concentrate our attention on the demands of the workers concerned.

Based on this principle, we have to hold meetings with the workers, deliver speeches and distribute printed matters. In concluding our propaganda, we have to urge them to join their comrades in the Soviet Districts and to overthrow the Kuomintang.

6. Organization

Our foremost duty is to organize the people. As soon as a movement has been started, we should organize a "Struggle" Committee or "Strike" committee and later transform them into semi-labour unions such as workers' club, Mutual Aid Society, etc. so as to avoid the suspicion of the Authorities. At the same time, Red propaganda should be carried out among the mass members in order to extend the "red" influence.

7. Oppose the usurpation of leadership by the Reorganization Party, Abolition Party and Yellow labour unions in all labour struggles

At present whenever a labour struggle has been carried out, the reactionary parties spare no effort in seizing the leadership of the workers, thus nullifying all revolutionary plans. Therefore we have to make the workers realise that reactionary parties such as the "Yellow" Labour Unions are merely the tools of Chiang Kai-shek for deceiving the people.

8. Oppose the "White Terror" and organize labourers' Self-Protection Groups and Picketing Groups

We should strengthen our Self-Protection Groups and Picketing Groups in order to cope with the "White" Terror".

9. Leadership of the Party and its use

The Party should lead the people in every movement. The public should be convinced that the Party in working for their benefit also to extend the "Red" influence.

10. Accelerate the work among the youth labourers and female workers

The capitalists are now adopting a more obstinate attitude than ever in dealing with youth and female labourers. Therefore we should not miss this opportunity to urge the youth and female workers to persist in their demands and on the other hand persuade the adult workers to render full support.

11. The struggle of the poor people

The Poor People's Co-operative Society will deal with this question.

12. Working during New Year

Workers should be urged to ignore the Kuomintang's order concerning the observation of the ~~Lunar~~ Calendar New Year. They should be advised to demand holidays and double wages on this occasion.

13, 14, 15. Members of the various branches of the Party should carry out their duties strictly in accordance with the instructions laid down in this circular. They should unite their activities on the occasion of the New Year, Lenin's Anniversary and the February 7 Anniversary. In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that the movement in opposing the "Lih-san" Route must not be overlooked.

Kiangnan Provincial Committee.

Serial No.6

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one [illegible] arrested on Nanking Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

"Resolutions passed by 'Shanghai North Street Corps' in support of the International Route and opposition to Lih-san Route".

Passed by the meetings held by the Corps Office on 28.12.30 and 9.1.31.

a. The nature of the Lih-san Route and its consequences:

1. Lih-san denounces the unequal revolutionary developments and does not analyse the relative strength of the classes.

2. The Lih-san Route is a combination of the opportunism formed prior to August 7, 1927; of Trotskyism and of the principles of recklessness formed after August 7.

3. It secures protection in its organization by means of a patriarchal system.

4. It completely loses the spirit of Bolshevik self-criticism.

5. It compels the comrades to make sacrifices, to isolate themselves from the masses; to dissolve party organizations; to obstruct the Chinese Party as well as the Chinese revolution.

b. The 4th Central Conference concerning the attitude of the Anti-Lih-san Route.

1. The 4th Central Conference at an urgent meeting convened by the Central Provincial Committee denounced the comrades of the lower ranks for having the fruit of the principles of mediation.

2. The 4th Central Conference has accepted part of the resolutions passed by the 3rd Central Conference as suitable. This shows evidently that it stands in favour of the principles of mediation in order to deceive the comrades and to safeguard the Lih-san Route which is a complete political bankruptcy and is therefore unable to guide the Chinese revolution.

3. Although Comrade Li Lih-san has retired from the political arena, he is still attached to the Central Headquarters. Lee Lung is still attached to the Kiangnan Provincial Committee, although he has been dismissed from the membership of the Central Committee. The other leaders such as Chang Tsung Fah, Jui Teiu Fah, Chew Ung Lam and others are still attached to Central Headquarters and Chen Ling Yu, who had formerly disclosed the secrets of the Party, has been engaged as a clerk to the Kiangnan Provincial Committee. Such policy is to deceive the comrades and is a complete collapse of the organization.

4. The 4th Central Conference was convened by 19 votes to 18. Amongst the 19 votes, there were two labour comrades and 17 intelligent members supporting the Lih-san Route. There were 15 labour comrades amongst the 18 voters. Therefore the 4th Central Conference completely wiped out the views of the labour comrades and displayed the views of small capitalists.

5. Central notification No.96 and the supplementary resolutions of November 25 were of a mediating nature. They have not systematized the International Route but ignored the urgent mission of the fight for the Soviet political power. As regards organization, they have not reached a single fundamental solution. However, this has been favoured by the 4th Central Conference.

6. Under the patriarchal system, the 4th Central Conference desires to monopolize the sovereign rights of China--such as the despatching of inspecting officers to branch offices.

C. Be firm and eliminate the Lin-Pan route and accept the International Route:

1. Be firm minded in support of the International Route and eliminate the Lin-Pan route by action. Effect drastic re-constructions of the problems as set out under the dictation of the International Route.

2. Protest against the Revolutionary Route and overthrow the decisions of the 3rd Central Conference.

3. Ignore the 4th Central Conference and all its resolutions.

4. Overthrow the Central Provincial Committee, denounce its delegates in the struggle against the Lin-Pan Route and obstruct all movements of active delegates.

5. The "Far East" Bureau will immediately call the 7th General Meeting of representatives to settle all problems affecting the political organization and to bring about new political reforms in the Central and the Provincial Committees.

6. Support the District committees in their struggle against the Lin-Pan Route.

7. Have Chang Kuang Lin, Li Lin-Pan, Sui Tsiu Yeh, Chow Ung Lun, Lou Wang, Chen Hao Fu and others struck off the membership list; cancel all previous resolutions in support and extension of the Lin-Pan Route; support the activities of the comrades of the 4th Central Conference and participate in the activities of the junior comrades and correct previous errors.

8. All members of the Party must struggle to support the International Route and to oppose the Lin-Pan Route as well as Mediatory principles.

a) Intensify the struggle of the Liquidationists Clique and adopt precautionary measures against the possible return of its members to obstruct the activities of the Party.

b) During the struggle to eliminate the Lin-Pan Route and the Mediatory principles, intensify the struggle of the Four Factors in the Party in protest against the Pro-Right opportunists as well as those engaged in factional activities.

c) Intensify political discussions and self-commentation in the Branch offices.

d) Intensify the developing of Four Elements in the Party and invite all our comrades to participate in administrative matters.

9. Draft immediately a plan of activities for the Kiangan Provincial districts in accordance with the International Route.

Chow Chien Fu, Secretary of Branch Office.

Serial No.7

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one Chang Tsung-ziang (王正祥 arrested on Weining Road at 7.10 p.m. January 11, 1951.

Plans for opening a printing establishment

A. Expenses for equipment:

1.	1 large printing machine	1,300.00
2.	1 medium-seized printing machine	1,700.00
3.	1 small printing machine worked by treadle	100.000
4.	1 do. - do-	100.000
5.	1 furnace for casting types incl ding moulds.	260.000
6.	1 set of brass moulds no.5	600.000
7.	1 " " " no.4	600.000
8.	1 set of lead types no.5	450.000
9.	1 " " " no.4	450.000
10.	1 " " " no.3	300.000
11.	1 " " " no.2	150.000
12.	1 knife for cutting paper	320.000
13.	1 " " " lead	160.000
14.	1 set of frames for holding types	100.000
15.	1 wooden frame for drying	50.000
16.	1 planing-machine	50.000
17.	1 wooden frame for casting	50.000
18.	large iron trays	60.000
19.	1 punching machine	40.000
20.	lead bars, etc.	1,300.000
21.	1 set of frame for melting lead	50.000
22.	miscellaneous items	200.000
23.	1 motor	300.000
24.	rent and fixture of printing shop	1,000.000
25.	running expenses	2,000.000
	Total of expenses for equipment	13,340.000

B. Monthly receipts from business

1.	Charges for type-setting, calculated at 2,000,000 characters at the rate of $0.60 per 1,000	1,200.000
2.	Charges for printing 500 reams of paper at $ per ream	1,000.000
3.	Charges for moulding types	300.000
4.	Charges for printing by treadle machines	100.000
	Total receipts:	2,600.000

C. Monthly expenses

1. Wages to compositors	650.000
2. " " printers	130.000
3. " " typesetters	0.000
4. Telephone, electric light and power	100.000
5. Rent and taxes	150.000
6. Coal and water for making moulds	70.000
7. Printing ink	100.000
8. Salary for chemicals	200.000
9. Sundry expenses	150.000
Total for monthly expenses:	1,650.000

(Remark: The total should read 1,630.000 and not 1,650.000)

Compositors' Room:

4 workers:	Foreman Au-ling	at	35.
	Chen Sui-ling	"	25
	Lai-sung ( )	"	20
	[illegible] ( )	"	16
			91.00
	2 apprentices at each		16.00

Printing Room:

1 adult at	30
1 "	25
2 adults	16
2 apprentices at [illegible]	
	79.00

Printing Machine with treadle:

1 adult at	18
apprentice	
	26.00

Mould Making

1 adult	30
1 apprentice	8
	38.00

Type-Casting

1 adult	28.
1 apprentice	8
	36.00

Total: $286.00